



2015 SESSION

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS

May include the following:

Business Page

[Signed by Chairman]

Roll Call

Standing Committee Reports

Tabled Bills

Fiscal Reports

Rolls Call Votes

Proxy Forms

Visitor Registrations

***Any other documents, which were submitted after the committee hearing has ended and/or was submitted late [within 48 hours], regarding information in the committee hearing.**

***Witness Statements that were not presented as exhibits.**

Montana Historical Society Archives

225 N. Roberts

Helena MT 59620-1201

2015 Legislative

E-Document Specialist Susie Hamilton

BUSINESS REPORT

**MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
64th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Date: Monday, April 20, 2015
Place: Capitol

Time: 3:00 PM
Room: 137

BILLS and RESOLUTIONS HEARD:

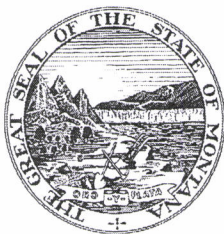
HJ 32 - Interim study of MUS computer systems efficiency - Rep. Tom Woods

EXECUTIVE ACTION TAKEN:

Comments:



REP. Sarah Laszloffy, Chair



The Big Sky Country

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE: Monday April 20, 2015

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT/EXCUSED
REP. SARAH LASZLOFFY, CHAIR	✓	
REP. DEBRA LAMM, VICE CHAIR	✓	
REP. EDIE MCCLAFFERTY, VICE CHAIR		✓
REP. BRYCE BENNETT	✓	
REP. JEFF ESSMANN		✓
REP. MOFFIE FUNK	✓	
REP. EDWARD GREEF	✓	
REP. GREG HERTZ	✓	
REP. KATHY KELKER	✓	
REP. G. BRUCE MEYERS	✓	
REP. MATTHEW MONFORTON		✓
REP. JEAN PRICE	✓	
REP. DANIEL SALOMON		✓
REP. NICHOLAS SCHWADERER		✓
REP. SUSAN WEBBER	✓	

15 MEMBERS



HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 20, 2015

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker:

We, your committee on **Education** recommend that **House Joint Resolution 32** (first reading copy -- white) **do pass**.

Signed: *Sarah Laszloffy*
Representative Sarah Laszloffy, Chair

- END -

Committee Vote:

Yes 10, No 5

Fiscal Note Required ☐

HJ0032001SC.hbb

U
4/21/15
11:30



The Big Sky Country

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

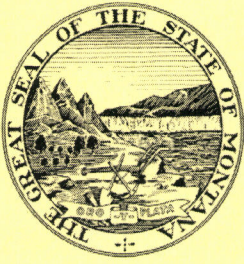
BILL NUMBER HJ 32

DATE April 20, 2015

MOTION _____

NAME	AYE	NO	PROXY
REP. DEBRA LAMM, VICE CHAIR		✓	✓
REP. EDIE MCCLAFFERTY, VICE CHAIR	✓		
REP. BRYCE BENNETT	✓		
REP. JEFF ESSMANN		✓	
REP. MOFFIE FUNK	✓		
REP. EDWARD GREEF	✓		
REP. GREG HERTZ		✓	
REP. KATHY KELKER	✓		
REP. G. BRUCE MEYERS	✓		
REP. MATTHEW MONFORTON		✓	✓
REP. JEAN PRICE	✓		
REP. DANIEL SALOMON	✓		✓
REP. NICHOLAS SCHWADERER	✓		
REP. SUSAN WEBBER	✓		
REP. SARAH LASZLOFFY, CHAIR		✓	

15 MEMBERS



The Big Sky Country

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUTHORIZED COMMITTEE PROXY

I request to be excused from the House Education

Committee because of other commitments. I desire to leave my proxy vote with:

VC-Rep Hamm

Indicate Bill number and your vote Aye or No. If there are amendments, list them by name and number under the bill and indicate a separate vote for each amendment.

BILL/AMENDMENT

AYE

NO

HJ32	✓	

BILL/AMENDMENT

AYE

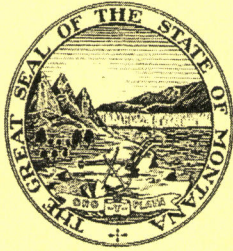
NO

Rep.

Dan Salmon
(Signature)

Date

4-20-2015



The Big Sky Country

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUTHORIZED COMMITTEE PROXY

I request to be excused from the House Ed

Committee because of other commitments. I desire to leave my proxy vote with:

Rep Greg Hertz

Indicate Bill number and your vote Aye or No. If there are amendments, list them by name and number under the bill and indicate a separate vote for each amendment.

BILL/AMENDMENT

AYE

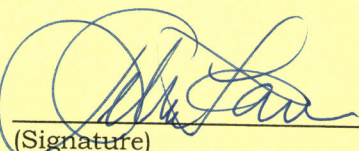
NO

BILL/AMENDMENT

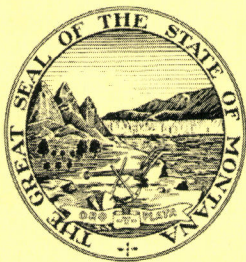
AYE

NO

HJ32		X

Rep. 
(Signature)

Date 4-20-2015



The Big Sky Country

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUTHORIZED COMMITTEE PROXY

I request to be excused from the House Education

Committee because of other commitments. I desire to leave my proxy vote with:

VC - Rep Lamm

Indicate Bill number and your vote Aye or No. If there are amendments, list them by name and number under the bill and indicate a separate vote for each amendment.

BILL/AMENDMENT

AYE

NO

HJ32		✓

BILL/AMENDMENT

AYE

NO

Rep.

(Signature)

Date

4-20-2015

MONTANA House of Representatives
Visitors Register
HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Monday, April 20, 2015

HJ 32 - Interim study of MUS computer systems efficiency

Sponsor: **Rep. Tom Woods**

PLEASE PRINT

[illegible]

Please leave prepared testimony with Secretary. Witness Statement forms are available if you care to submit written testimony.

Montana State Legislature

This is an addition document.

This is a booklet that has applicable information for this committee hearing, it was presented after the meeting adjourned.

“A Stronger Nation”
through higher education

The booklets cover and 5 pages have been scanned to aid you in your research.

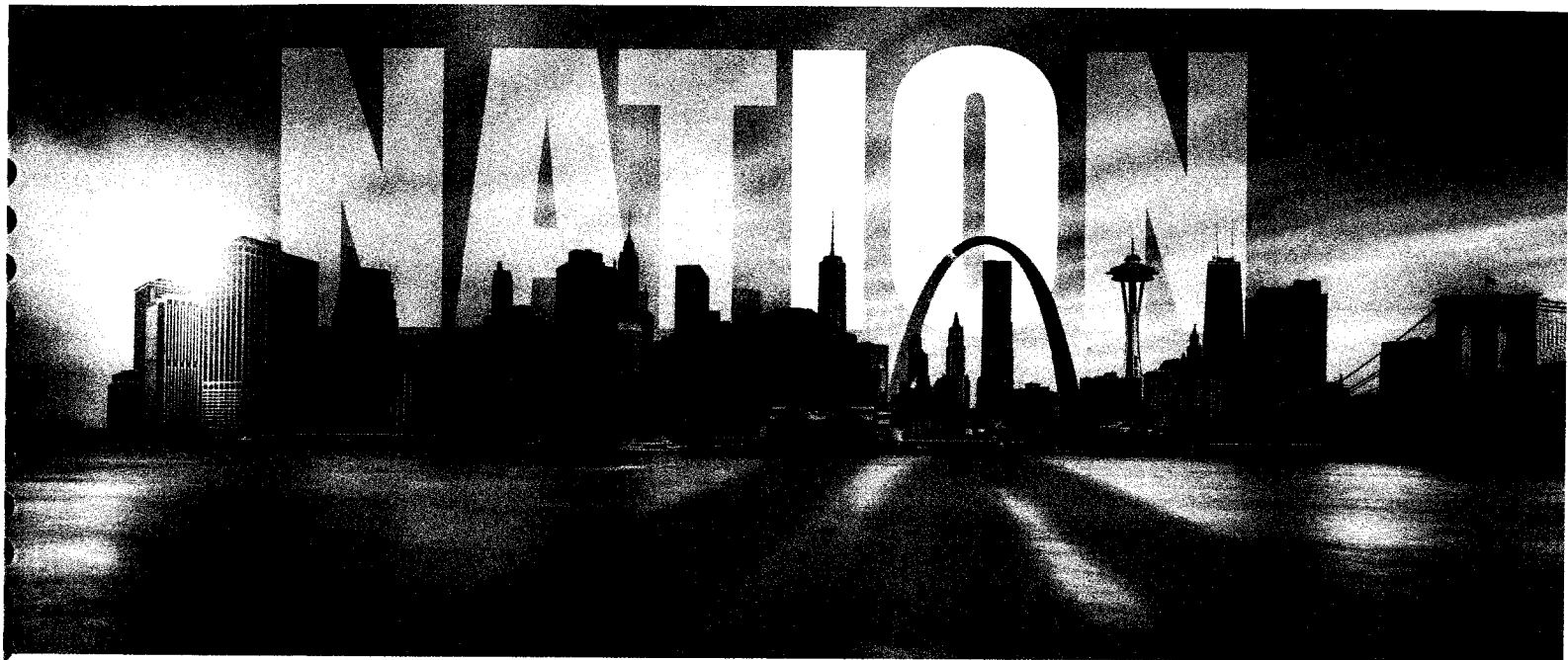
**The original exhibits are on file at
the Montana Historical Society and
may be viewed there.**

**Montana Historical Society
Archives
225 N. Roberts
Helena MT 59620-1201
2015 Legislative E-Document Specialist Susie Hamilton**

**ADDITIONAL
DOCUMENTS**

received via U.S. mail
Weds. April 22, 2015

A STRONGER



through higher education

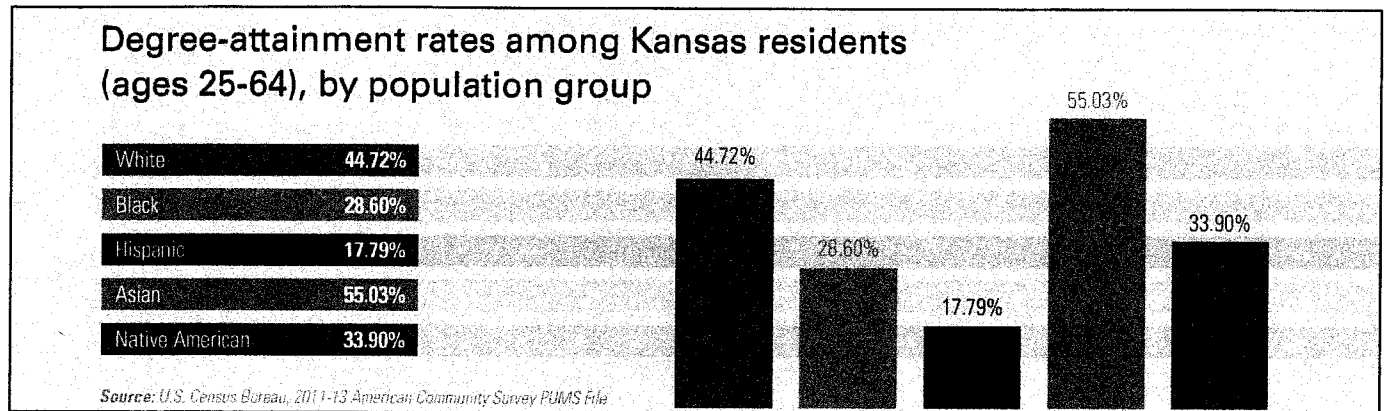
Ten-year time horizon
brings Goal 2025 into sharp focus

An annual report from Lumina Foundation

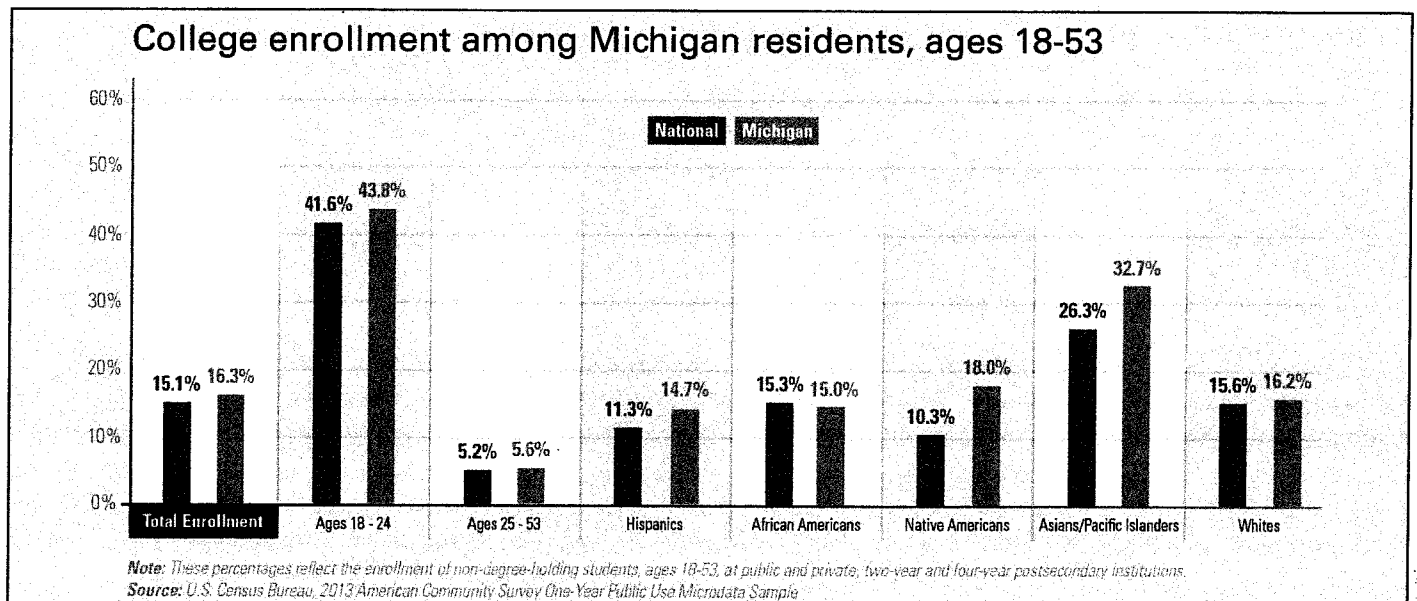
Errata

There are two erroneous graphs in this copy of *A Stronger Nation through Higher Education*.

- On Page 74, where data for the state of Kansas is arrayed, the graph in the center of that page contains incorrect information. A corrected version of that graph appears immediately below.



- On Page 98, where data for the state of Michigan is arrayed, the graph at the very bottom of that page cites correct data, but includes a vertical bar whose length is incorrect. A corrected version of the graph appears immediately below.



These errors occur **only** in the printed version of the full report. Corrections have been made in all *Stronger Nation* material that is available online. You can obtain that material at:
www.luminafoundation.org/stronger_nation

Our time is limited, but reaching Goal 2025 looms large

Ten years. Sounds like a long time, doesn't it?

Well, it isn't. Think back a decade. In 2005, George Bush was beginning his second term as president. *Million-Dollar Baby* won the best-picture Oscar. Rosa Parks and Johnny Carson both died that year. Hard to believe a decade has passed. Or try looking back 10 years in your own life — to the birth of a son or daughter, perhaps, or to your college graduation. Seems like yesterday, right?

Ten years can pass quickly — especially when those years are measured against the big things in life, the things that really matter.

Here at Lumina Foundation, we're focused intently on something that really matters: Goal 2025, the ambitious college-attainment goal that drives all we do. That goal calls for 60 percent of Americans to hold a college degree, certificate or other high-quality postsecondary credential by the year 2025.

For us, Goal 2025 isn't just a number or a convenient way to organize the Foundation's work. We're convinced — and economists and other experts give us good reason to be convinced — that reaching this goal is a national imperative. The only way the United States can meet its growing need for talent is to significantly increase Americans' attainment of high-quality, college-level credentials. It's the only way we can prepare for lasting success in the workplace and in life.

And let's be clear. We mean all Americans, not just those born into certain families or neighborhoods or income brackets. For America to truly prosper — for the nation to attain, not just economic security, but social justice

and cohesion — college success must expand dramatically, and in all directions. Postsecondary credentials must be made available to — no, **expected of** — millions more Americans, from all walks of life.

For many decades, education has proven to be this nation's single most powerful engine of individual progress and upward mobility. And in today's rapidly changing workplace, that's truer than ever. In fact, experts say some form of college-level learning is a necessity for anyone who seeks a spot in the middle class. That's a potent argument as the nation confronts the problems caused by rising levels of inequality.

That's why we take Goal 2025 seriously. And taking the goal seriously means that we regularly monitor progress toward that goal, from every level

— beginning with national attainment figures and extending all the way to our own actions and activities here at Lumina Foundation.

This annual report, *A Stronger Nation through Higher Education*, is our most visible tool in that ongoing effort. Like all earlier editions of the report,

this one, our sixth, is designed specifically to track progress toward Goal 2025 — on a national scale, from the perspective of the country's largest metropolitan areas, in each of the 50 states, even down to the county level.

And this edition of *Stronger Nation* continues the basic trend noted in previous editions: It cites modest progress toward the goal in most areas. We celebrate that progress, of course, and we know it reflects the energy and effort of thousands of dedicated individuals and scores of organizations who share our commitment to increasing student

success. But this year, 2015, we are acutely aware of the 10-year time horizon. Modest progress isn't enough.

Clearly, the challenge presented by

Goal 2025 is formidable. Much work lies ahead as we try to reach that 60 percent attainment rate ... as we seek to ensure that these newly earned credentials represent the learning that students truly need ... as we strive for equity by closing attainment gaps linked to race, ethnicity, income and age.

This work cannot be ours alone. What's required is a national effort, a movement that involves every person who has a stake in the success of an American student. In other words, Goal 2025 requires action from everyone, including you.

And this report can help. The information on these pages has power. It can help you better understand and address the problems that hinder college attainment. In fact, the data in *Stronger Nation* can be an immensely useful tool that you can use to improve student success in your own state, county or metropolitan area.

We urge you to use this report — and the additional tools available online at www.luminafoundation.org/stronger_nation — as you embrace the vital effort to increase postsecondary attainment. The challenge is difficult, but the payoff will be huge — for millions of individual Americans and for the nation as a whole.

And, yes, the clock is ticking...



A stylized, handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. P. Merisotis'.

Jamie P. Merisotis
President and CEO, Lumina Foundation

For the nation to
attain, not just
economic security, but
social justice
and cohesion, college
success must expand
dramatically.

A new urgency drives the vital national effort to increase postsecondary attainment

At the end of 2015, there will be 10 years remaining for the nation to reach Goal 2025. Given the significance of this milestone and the increasing urgency of making substantial progress toward Goal 2025, this year's issue of *A Stronger Nation through Higher Education* focuses on progress to date in increasing attainment and the work that remains to reach the goal.

Status report on Goal 2025

The metric used by Lumina Foundation to track progress toward Goal 2025 is the higher education attainment rate of the nation's population of working-age residents — those between the ages of 25 and 64. The source of this data is the most recent year from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census. This year's report reflects data from 2013.

By this measure, the U.S. higher education attainment rate is 40 percent. This is a modest increase over last year's rate of 39.4 percent. Since 2008, the U.S. higher education attainment rate has increased by 2.1 percentage points. This represents an increase of more than 2.8 million degrees over the expected total. This progress reflects both increasing demand for postsecondary credentials by millions of Americans and the efforts of higher education institutions, policymakers and many others to respond to that demand.

Keeping with the trend of recent years, the higher education attainment rate of the young adult population — those between the ages of 25 and 34 — is higher than that of the overall adult population at 41.6 percent, and it has increased by 0.7 percentage points from last year. Since the attainment rate among young adults was actually lower in 2008 than that of the overall adult population, this rate — our best leading indicator of future attainment rates — is heading in a positive direction.

Goal 2025:

By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will have a high-quality postsecondary credential.

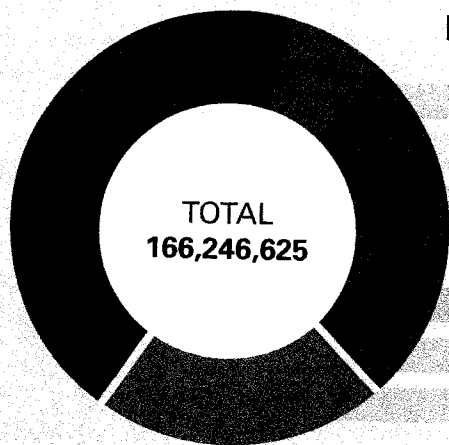
However, while the nation is making progress in increasing postsecondary attainment, that progress is not nearly sufficient to reach Goal 2025. There are two issues that must be addressed: closing the significant and persistent gaps in postsecondary attainment among various segments of the population, and accelerating the rate at which overall attainment increases.

Attainment gaps

As in past years, attainment rates vary significantly based on race/ethnicity, geography and other factors. These gaps in attainment are increasingly worrisome because postsecondary credentials are the gateway to full participation in society — economically, civically and culturally.

For this reason, attainment gaps linked to race and ethnicity deserve special scrutiny. While the overall attainment rate is 40 percent, the rate for African Americans is only 28.1 percent. The rates for Native Americans and Hispanics are even lower, at 23.9 percent and 20.3 percent, respectively. The good news is that all of these rates increased this year (see graph on Page 4). Still, the gaps in attainment have not narrowed appreciably. Since nonwhite residents account for a growing share of the U.S. population, these persistent gaps in attainment are arguably the most serious threat to the nation's ability to reach Goal 2025. For our part, Lumina Foundation has increased its commitment to addressing what we call the equity imperative — the pressing need to close gaps in attainment linked to race and ethnicity.

Increasing overall attainment and closing attainment gaps both depend on a range of factors, mostly related to student pathways into and through postsecondary education. These factors must combine in ways that ultimately lead to increasing the number of Americans who obtain high-quality degrees and other credentials. The actual work of increasing attainment is



Levels of education for United States residents, ages 25-64

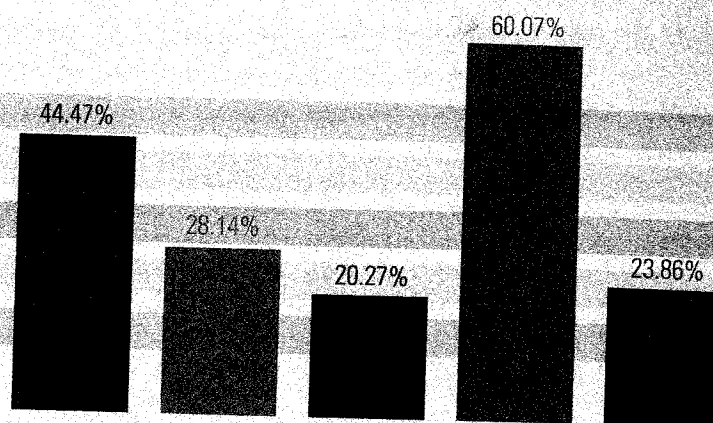
Less than ninth grade	7,849,104	4.72%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	11,958,503	7.19%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	43,843,773	26.37%
Some college, no degree	36,174,067	21.76%
Associate degree	14,710,826	8.85%
Bachelor's degree	32,970,178	19.83%
Graduate or professional degree	18,740,174	11.27%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

Degree-attainment rates among United States residents (ages 25-64), by population group

White	44.47%
Black	28.14%
Hispanic	20.27%
Asian	60.07%
Native American	23.86%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-13 American Community Survey PUMS File



to increase the number of Americans who enroll, make progress through, and complete a program of study. While the overall attainment rate is the ultimate success metric for Lumina Foundation, we also track what might be termed interim metrics. These metrics — for enrollment, persistence and completion — help us monitor progress on factors that will drive future increases in the attainment rate. To focus attention on attainment gaps, these metrics are disaggregated by race and ethnicity wherever possible (see “Lumina Foundation’s metrics,” Page 6).

These metrics show the clear need to improve student outcomes in higher education. While the number of college graduates increased again this year — to 2.9 million obtaining associate and baccalaureate degrees — enrollment is down by 600,000 students, most notably among adult students. Enrollment also is down among African American and Native American students. Enrollment of Hispanic students remained flat this year, but given the rapid growth of the Hispanic population, this can hardly be seen as good news. While the recovery of employment markets explains much of this reduction, it is still true that enrollment must increase substantially for the nation to reach Goal 2025.

As the metrics show, rates of persistence and completion are also down across the board. Again, some of this reduction can be attributed to the improving economy, but the overall trends are not encouraging. For our part, Lumina will continue to track and report on these critical metrics of enrollment, persistence and completion to focus attention on the critical need to build more and better student pathways through postsecondary education.

As critically important as it is to understand and address attainment gaps based on race and ethnicity, the significant variation in attainment rates between and within states and other geographical regions remains vital. Since its first issue in early 2009, *Stronger Nation* has included breakdowns of attainment rates for states and counties. And for the past two years, the report has

included attainment rate breakdowns for the nation’s 100 most populous metropolitan areas as well.

Most states are increasing attainment. In fact, 30 states have increased attainment by more than 0.5 percentage points this year, and 12 have increased by more than a full percentage point. Unfortunately, five states have seen their attainment rates decrease by more than 0.5 percentage points, although their rates are up overall since 2008.

Intra-state gaps in attainment remain an issue for states and communities. At the state tables in this report show, it is not unusual for county-level attainment rates to vary within states by a factor of four or five, or even more. This is not a trivial matter. Communities and regions with very low levels of postsecondary attainment face enormous challenges in today’s knowledge-based economy. As in past years, we urge state and community leaders to examine the state and metropolitan-area data in this report to better understand the dynamics of postsecondary attainment in their specific regions and to design innovative approaches to increase it.

**Gaps in attainment
are increasingly
worrisome because
postsecondary credentials
are the gateway to full
participation in
society.**

A road map to reach Goal 2025

Postsecondary attainment rates are increasing, but are they increasing enough to reach Goal 2025?

According to Census Bureau projections, in 2025 there will be close to 176 million Americans between the ages of 25 and 64. For the nation to reach Goal 2025, fully 106.4 million of these individuals will need to hold high-quality postsecondary credentials.

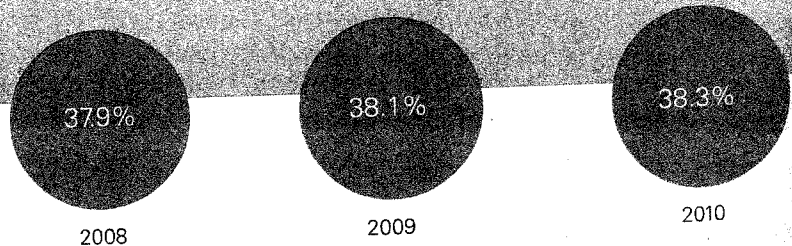
Residents who are now between 15 and 54 years old will make up the 25-64 age group in 2025. To understand whether the nation is on track to reach Goal 2025, we can look at how this population is doing in terms of attainment. Fortunately, around 52 million of these Americans already have an associate

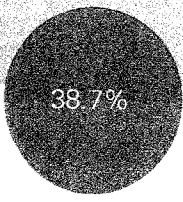
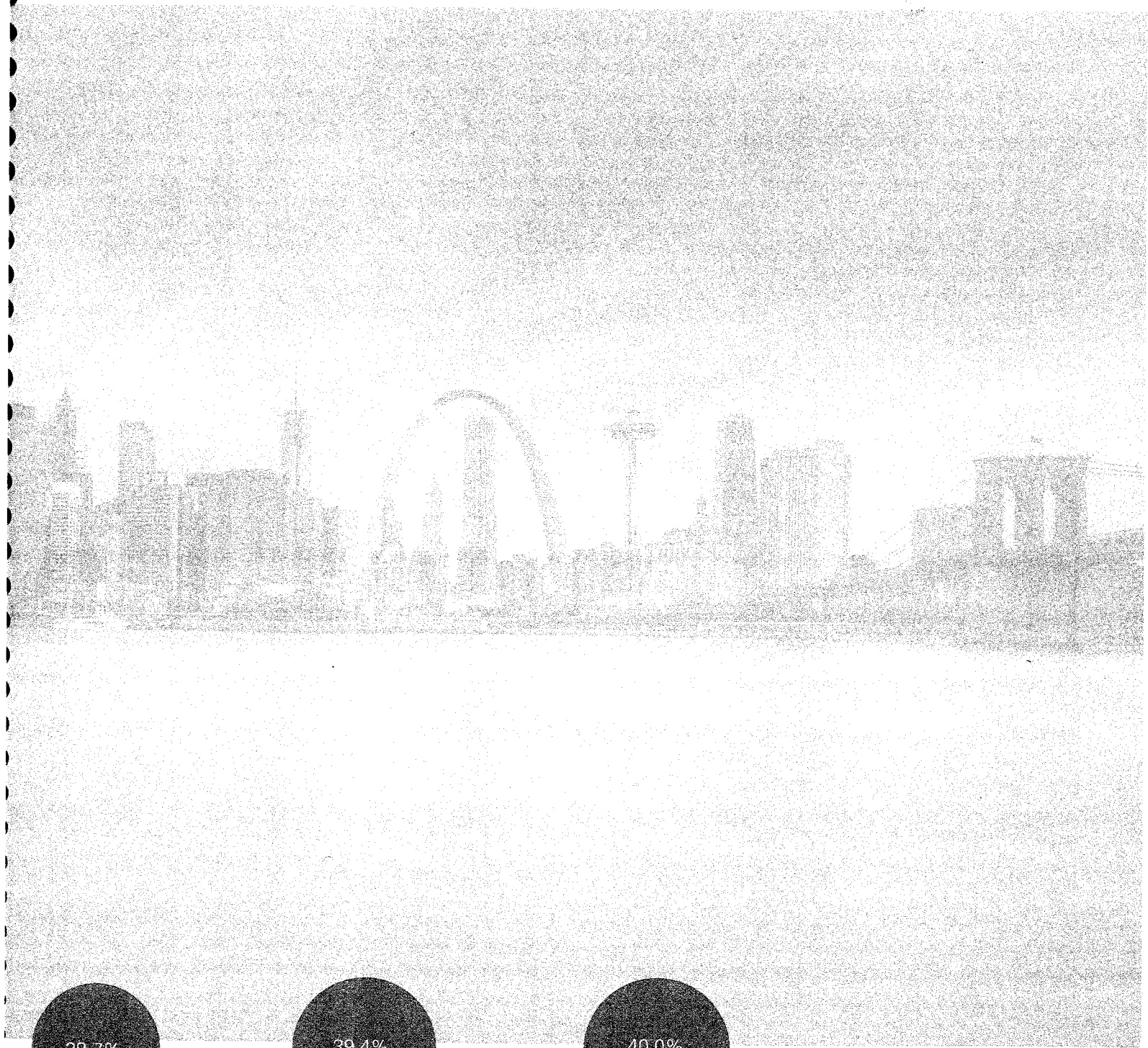
In this report:

- The higher education attainment rate of the U.S. and every state, showing how rates have changed over six years.
- The attainment rate for every county and the 100 most populous metropolitan areas in the U.S.
- Breakdowns of the attainment data, including by race and ethnicity.
- A snapshot of current college enrollment, broken down by age, race and ethnicity.
- A road map to reach Goal 2025.
- A description of some of the metrics Lumina uses to track progress toward increasing college attainment.

Tracking the trend

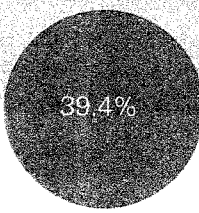
Percentage of the country's working-age population (25-64) with at least an associate degree





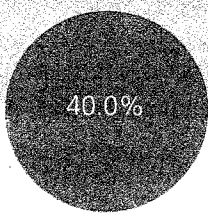
38.7%

2011



39.4%

2012



40.0%

2013